

## CURRENT COMMENT

By FREDERIC HEATH.

Two Socialists have just been elected to the parliament of Argentina, South America.

The number of Congressmen Berger's tariff speech which have been circulated has reached the multi-million mark.

In Zurich, Switzerland, the Social-Democrats elected four judges. Another Socialist has been elected to the Swiss parliament.

In Austria the Social-Democrats have just landed another member of parliament—the Austrian parliament being called the reichsrath.

The Catholic Socialist society of Glasgow, Scotland, reports surprising success with its propaganda and membership. There is a similar society in Ireland that is meeting with big success.

Politicians will learn by and by that it doesn't pay to monkey with the Socialist buzz saw. At Osceola Mills, Pa., the Socialists found that the election board at the last election failed to make proper returns as to the Socialist vote. So they took the matter into court and the board could not very well avoid pleading guilty and so had to pay the costs. Next time they will remember their burned fingers and know better, I guess!

The Chicago Daily Socialist has changed its name to "The Chicago Evening World." The change came about in a rather unusual way. A big printers' strike in Chicago with the newsboys in active sympathy, resulted in the paralysis for many days of the old party newspaper offices. The Chicago Daily Socialist stepped into the breach with a morning edition which it called "The Morning World." It came pretty near being the only daily reading matter Chicagoans had for several days, and when the strike subsided in intensity the morning paper was continued and finally, to take advantage of the wide advertising the morning venture had, the name of the regular evening edition was changed as noted above.

A reader asks for a definition of sabotage, also the pronunciation of the word. The accepted pronunciation is, sah, as in Sabbath, a s as in far and tag as in tawh, the b being soft. The word comes from sabot, a peasant's shoe. Sabotage has come to stand for a form of lawlessness that is explained pleasantly by its advocates as a strike where the strikers stay at work—and, of course, does all the injury to the employer that he can. Putting emery dust in the machinery to cripple it, or chemicals in boilers, or water oil in bread, dough are little tricks of labor warfare. The word is now referred to as sabotage. It smacks a good deal of the old, extreme pure and simple tactics. It is at best cowardly fighting, and very short-sighted besides.

No class of human beings, however set aside from the rest of mankind by dress and association, have been more persistent, cunning and soulless in their vilification of Social-Democracy than the Jesuits. Yet we find that our party in Germany protested when the Jesuits were expelled from that nation for their intrigues and plotings, and today when the subject is again up they are again protesting, just as they do against exception in laws of whatever nature. It was in 1872 that Bismarck expelled the Jesuits from Germany, and they have been kept out ever since. Recently the prime minister of Bavaria, where the Catholics are in the majority, quietly sounded the authorities as to allowing Jesuits to come in to lecture, and it has raised a storm among the Protestants. Says a foreign party paper: "The Social-Democratic party, faithful to its principles of religious liberty and against all persecutions, are asking, as they have consistently done all along, for the suppression of the anti-Jesuit law." There's no 'tends justifying the means' about that!

That cursed little word "ifs" is always tripping us up. A man named Spielman, spelling for the direct actionists in a Massachusetts town, said "We just fold our arms and everything stands still. Even the militia." How simple—if there were no "ifs." But it is the ifs that have made the labor movement one of slow growth. If the working class were only sufficiently educated in its own interests to unite in mass action, if workmen were all filled with brotherly spirit, there would be no militia of workingmen shooting down other workingmen; if workers in a certain industry or group of industries could all see alike they might all fold their arms in union; and if there were no reserve army of workers on the starvation edge, with families dependent on them, the places vacated by those who folded their arms might not be filled by the bosses. The labor problem is surrounded with ifs, and true leadership consists in seeing them all and being guided accordingly. Seeing the ifs requires headwork, puts patience in the place of impatience—the patience to wage the best fight that can be waged under all the circumstances and with the soonest chance of winning. The leader who does not see the "ifs" in advance leads on to disaster.

Speaking of flags—this number is a sort of flag number—the way to exalt the American flag with the American people is to keep it clean—to make it the emblem of a republic pledged to political liberty dearly won, a government of the people. The way to lower respect for the flag is to make it the emblem of all that is mean, and low and corrupt in old party politics, and to make it the emblem of business graft. Socialists respect and revere the stars and stripes for what it really stands for, a nation of the people, by the people and for the people.

As for the red flag, that has come down to us through history as "the incalculably aged flag of labor," and we respect it as such. It has been the emblem of the oppressed for centuries on centuries. But, after all, it is a non-essential with us. It isn't even worth making a scare over. But we use it with the same right that the papal yellow is used by its followers, or as the square compass is used by our Masonic brethren, and so on. But the origin of the red flag is interesting. Dr. Osborn Ward, in his life work: "The Ancient Lowly," says that in

## The Women Find the Profits for the Trusts---By Victor L. Berger

(Reprinted by Request.)

One more question to you, madam. Have you noticed that the prices of the necessities of life, have gone up as they never went before?

Of course you have noticed that they were very high. But do you know that the American prices on January 1, 1910, were the highest ever recorded?

According to statistics: breadstuffs, which were, to use an average figure, 52 cents on July 1, 1896—were 99 cents on September 1, 1907, and \$1.02 on July 1, 1910.

It is true that because of the general outcry, some prices have fallen slightly, about one-half per cent wholesale.

What if they did? Even so, most prices are higher than they ever were known to be before. And the chances are that they will hold their own this year.

We should like to know, madam, how you manage to feed your family on the money you get.

How do you manage to make ends meet, especially at the close of the week?

Did you ever think about it yourself?

No doubt this last year has been very hard for you. Food prices especially have gone up to figures they have never before reached.

But it has been found by statistics that more than half of the total income of a workingman's family is spent for food.

And that is natural enough. Before all things, one must eat.

The rent may be stood off. The clothing may be patched. The family may be cold. But the children must eat. And so must the grown people.

Now, what will you do with your family, madam?

The wealthy people say that you do not know how to save, madam.

But how can you save?

Because the average workingman is poor, his family is unable to practice such ordinary economies as the middle class think most necessary.

The wife buys one cake of soap for 5 cents, when 25 cents would buy six cakes. She buys one can of tomatoes at a time for 10 cents, when six cans may be bought for 50 cents, etc.

For the workingman who earns \$750 a year, which is more than the average workingman earns in Milwaukee, we can say the following:

His family is underfed; is almost ragged; is cold in winter; is huddled, six or seven persons in four rooms; is without sanitation; is weighed down by debts; is a prey to Shylocks; is in wretched surroundings; and is in a daily race with starvation.

For meat, the average family eats sausage, cheap stew meat, pork, and sometimes the cheapest round steak. And they are mighty glad to get that. Half of the year the family uses eggs.

The only luxury is tobacco for the head of the family. And in some families, an occasional pint of beer.

Certain papers are beginning to print all sorts of fine recipes; how you can live on cornstarch alone, for 3 cents a day. But I would advise you not to try it.

Others tell you how you could live on nuts alone. But

nuts have gone up fearfully of late. You would better cut them out.

Still others—among them an archbishop—claim that your family eats too much, and that you do not know how to cook.

So what are you going to do about it?

This is a great country, and produces all we need. We produce so many things of all kinds, particularly foodstuffs, that we send them all over the world. And if there should not be enough, we could easily produce ten times as much.

Wise men tell us that the Mississippi valley alone could raise food enough to feed the inhabitants of the whole world.

And yet steady industrious working people make hardly the barest kind of a bare living.

And that is your case also, if you are the wife of a workingman, of a clerk, of a teacher, a clergyman, or a small business man.

And do you know the reason for this ungodly rise of the means of livelihood? Do you know it is not a bad harvest, that it is not because things did not grow, not because cattle cannot be raised?

It is simply because everything is in the hands of a few trusts.

They not only control the packing houses, but through their cold storage houses and magazines control also the poultry, the butter and the fruit.

And through their elevators they control the wheat, which naturally influences the price of bread.

The railroads do the rest.

The trust owners, of course, need the money.

The average New York plutocrat spends \$400,000 a year for his household and living expenses—that means 500 times more than a workingman's family get whose head has steady employment.

There are 100 women in New York who each spend \$30,000 a year for dresses, and 1,000 who spend \$15,000 a year each.

Quite a number of our millionaires own plates of solid gold and there are rich families who boast of china costing \$5,000 a dozen.

A hundred thousand dollars would not even pay the interest on the money spent for trinkets which are worn every evening at the Metropolitan opera by the rich women in the boxes. There are a number of New York women that boast that their jewelry costs them half a million dollars. A single pearl necklace was recently sold at Tiffany's for \$200,000. There are 50 New York men who wear link cuff buttons worth \$5,000 a pair.

So the capitalists need the money.

The stables of the horses and the dog kennels of the millionaires are infinitely nicer than your house. There are some poodle dogs that wear diamond studded necklaces costing \$10,000 or more. And no matter how pretty and good your child may be, it will never have as good a living in this world as a millionaire's dog or horse—if capitalism is to last.

There is only one way in which we can stop this starvation brought about artificially by a handful of sharks in human form.

The nation must get possession of the trusts, and thus get possession of the most necessary means of livelihood for the people.

We have spoken to your husband about this. Maybe he understands. But it is also possible that he has not

given any thought to this matter.

Now we want to speak to you. We know you have at heart the welfare of your children, the welfare of your family.

We want you to think of your present condition. We want you to think of your future, of your old age.

We want you to think what will become of you and your children if your husband should get out of work?

What will become of you and your children if your husband should become sick, if he should die?

Think of all this, if your husband does not.

And then answer this question: Is the Social-Democratic party right or not, when it tries to unite the workingmen and the poor people generally in order to change this system, so that you and your children and your neighbor and her children shall be taken care of now and be assured for the future?

For our party expects to find its strongest ally in the home. Our party expects to find an ally in every woman who loves her husband and her children.

And the party is entitled to the help of every woman. It fights especially for woman and the home.

It fights for better economic conditions—that means a fight for greater prosperity and greater happiness for every woman.

Women can only be happy when they can keep their children comfortable, well-fed; well-dressed—when they can have a good home for them.

Women are spending the money of the wage-earners for the benefit of the home. Therefore women are the principal victims of the trust exploitation.

It is the woman who must find the profits for the trusts out of her household money. It is the woman who must find the dividends on the watered trust stocks and who must find the dividends for the beef trust, the coal trust, the ice trust, the gas trust, the cotton trust, the woolen trust and all the other trusts.

The woman is doing all the managing. And she must do all the worrying to make possible the enormous trust profits.

She bears the brunt of the criminal taxation of the people by the trust and the trust government.

Therefore, we want you to see that your husband or young grown-up son gets some reading matter about the party of the Social-Democrats.

It is the greatest workingman's party in the world, and has done much good for the workingmen and the poor people all over the world. And it has also made a good record in Milwaukee.

This literature will explain how our party intends to proceed so that the nation may get possession of the trusts and return to the common people what is their natural heritage, because it is the working people who have made it all.

And remember, madam, every vote for the Socialist party is a knock for the trust and a boost for you and your children. Every vote for the party helps to make your bread cheaper, and your old age more secure.

Tell your husband to get our reading matter. It will cost you nothing. And it cannot hurt him or you.

If you do not agree with us, you need not accept our ideas.

But if you do, then help us to make this life better, nicer and more worth living.

## The Infamy of Judge Hanford

SEATTLE, Wash.—A great city openly defying a judge of the federal court—and getting away with it! That is the spectacle presented to the people of the nation today by the City of Seattle.

For the first time in the history of the United States the people have defied a judge and purposely ignored and violated his order because they believed that judge to be unfair and tyrannical.

This is a new declaration of independence against the autocracy of wealth which controls courts and cities and states, even as they were controlled by old by the autocracy of blood. It is a twentieth century Magna Charter, to which, following Seattle's bold lead, the citizens of every American city may affix their names.

As a climax to this fight for freedom the people of this city have begun a movement to impeach a federal judge and remove him from his bench. Cornelius H. Hanford is his name, and since the early '90s he has presided over the federal court of the

District of western Washington. When Coxy and his army made their famous march across the country Judge Hanford called out the federal troops to suppress the "rabble."

Hanford tried to block the recall election last January when he issued an injunction forbidding the city to hold an election to oust Mayor Gill. A higher court overruled him—and the notorious Gill was ousted.

The people of Seattle and the whole nation stood aghast at this judge's decision in the Alaska coal land case when he decided every technicality in favor of the wealthy coal land claimants.

The people remembered all these things, and finally, when Hanford sided in again with the corporations in their latest struggle with the traction plundebund, they rose in their wrath and hurled defiance at the court—their defiance strengthened by their determination to impeach and remove him from the bench.

The immediate cause of the movement was a contest between the people

of Rainier Valley, a suburb, and the Seattle, Renton and Southern Traction system.

In coming into the city Rainier Valley people had to transfer from the Renton system to the Seattle electric lines. Two fares were charged, whereas they claimed that as the lines were within the city limits, only one fare should be charged, and transfers given from one line to the other. That was what the law said.

The question was taken to the state courts, where it was decided in favor of the people. Then the Renton line carried it to the United States supreme court—and there it lies at present.

The company, controlled by William R. Crawford, still refused to issue transfers.

Finally, the people got tired of shelling out the extra nickels. They decided to take their own laws in their own hands. They demanded receipts for these coins, so that if the United States supreme court still sustained them they could get back the nickels from Boss

Crawford's line. But the traction boss

Then the trouble for the corporations and the friendly federal court began. The people on the Renton line one fine morning refused to pay their fares unless they got receipts.

The conductors, acting under their boss' orders, stopped the cars to dispute the question.

A whole traction system was tied up by an indignant people until the company gave in by letting the passengers ride into town free.

The struggle went on, day after day, and each day the militant people fought out the issue with Crawford's line until he turned to a United States court to back him up.

At his request Federal Judge Hanford granted the Renton line a blanket injunction against the city of Seattle and the patrons of the line, forbidding them to even ask for a transfer or to refuse to pay the fare demanded.

A whole community demanding its rights in open defiance of a judge's order was the response upon the day that order was issued.

People, after boarding the cars, offered the conductors their fares upon the giving of receipts for transfers, but when this was refused they stood pat—and the cars were held all along the line for hours.

It ended as it had done before this judge's order was issued. The company had to finally carry the people into the city—free.

Then the mayor and council backed the people up in their defiance of the unjust court decision. Over a score of the conductors were arrested for obstructing traffic.

The next day this was followed by another Hanford order to help the corporation, which told the people that they could not secure transfers until they paid three cents above the first cent fare.

This is the first part of the history, but the final chapter has yet to be written.

Aroused at the way in which they had been trampled upon by a corporation, aided by a federal judge, the people held a gigantic mass meeting in the city to try to bring about the impeachment of Judge Hanford by congress.

Over 5,000 persons attended. Speeches were made condemning Hanford, and then they took a dummy of Judge Hanford out into the streets, hanged it to a telephone pole, and finally dragged the figure through the streets while the corporation-ridden people cheered the spectacle.

Then the interests struck back. Warrants were sworn out for the arrest of the editor of The Seattle Star, the one paper in Seattle which had fought the battle of the people.

Eight others, leaders in a great mass meetings, were also arrested on a charge of "conspiracy against justice."—Los Angeles Record.

"It is money that rivets the chains of labor."—Wendell Phillips.

## From National Headquarters

HARDIE WILL COME.

(National Socialist Press)

CHICAGO, Ill., May 30.—James Keir Hardie, one of the most militant workers for the emancipation of the workers of Great Britain and known over the world as an official of the British miners and a Socialist member of parliament, is expected to be one of the prominent figures in the Socialist presidential campaign this fall.

In a conference with Robert Hunter, former member of the national executive committee of the Socialist party who is now touring Great Britain, Hardie expressed his desire to make a tour of this country during the fall campaign.

This was brought to the attention of National Campaign Manager J. Mahlon Barnes, who is planning to refer it to the first meeting of the national campaign committee, which will probably be held June 15.

It is Hardie's desire to speak at 10 or 12 big meetings to be held in the big industrial centers from New York to San Francisco some time ago and is quite familiar with the conditions prevailing here. He has also been a frequent visitor to continental Europe where he has often spoken before large Socialist gatherings, thus getting a broad view of the world Socialist movement.

During a visit to India and Australia he made an intensive study of the conditions prevailing in these possessions of the British empire, and has been a consistent opponent of a British policy of exploiting her subjects in the former country.

Hardie is among the older members of the labor movement in Great Britain, having been born in Scotland, August 15, 1856, of working class parents, both his father and mother being Scotch. He was at work in the mines from his seventh to his twenty-fourth year, when he was elected secretary of the Lancashire miners' union.

Most present-day editors have two fears; one is to lose subscribers, and the other to lose advertisers. They find themselves obliged to adopt the editorial criterion of publishing only that to which no one can object. In New York City alone there are 10,000 press-agents. The woman's suffrage movement has a elaborate press bureau. The Christian Science church has one, too. So has the Standard Oil company. The fight against Samuel Gompers in the Bucks Stove case was made by certain interests through their press agents. All the talk in the newspapers recently about the "Big Navy," or the possibilities of a "War With Japan," was because some one had secret personal interests. The "Far Eastern War Clouds" was the creation of the bookish publishers and the "Fighting Bob."

When organizations which honestly wish to accomplish certain public reforms advertise and go in for publicity work it is a good and wise thing. But advertising and publicity worked by a private corporation for its own financial gain is generally objectionable. The fact that none of our newspapers is subsidized by the United States government is a fortunate thing. But I think there is something suspicious in the way the newspapers look up recently the Russian reactionary conditions.

The most demoralizing advertisements printed by newspapers nowadays are the loan shark, furniture taller and mining stock advertisement. Inconspicuously enough, it is the yellow journals—the newspapers which are always preaching against the pretense to plead the cause of the poor people—that are the worst offenders in printing those brain-her advertisement. No newspaper ever says anything ill of a department store. All sorts of stories are printed about poor women who are caught shoplifting, but not a line is ever printed about any department store which has been caught underpaying its ship girls. The only people who don't seem to mind unpleasant criticism of their goods are the book publishers. Unfavorable criticism doesn't seem to affect book sales at all.

The editor of a newspaper recently told me that on his office desk there was a list three feet long of persons whose names were not to be mentioned in his paper.

All this influence which secures the publication or omission of reading matter in the newspapers is not done by bribery. Bribery is too crude. The money doesn't work that way. A capitalist invites a newspaper proprietor to take a trip in southern waters on his yacht, or lets him in on the ground floor of a certain Wall street undertaking.—Extract from a recent address to the New York Y. M. C. A. by Hamilton Hoyt, Managing Editor of The Independent.

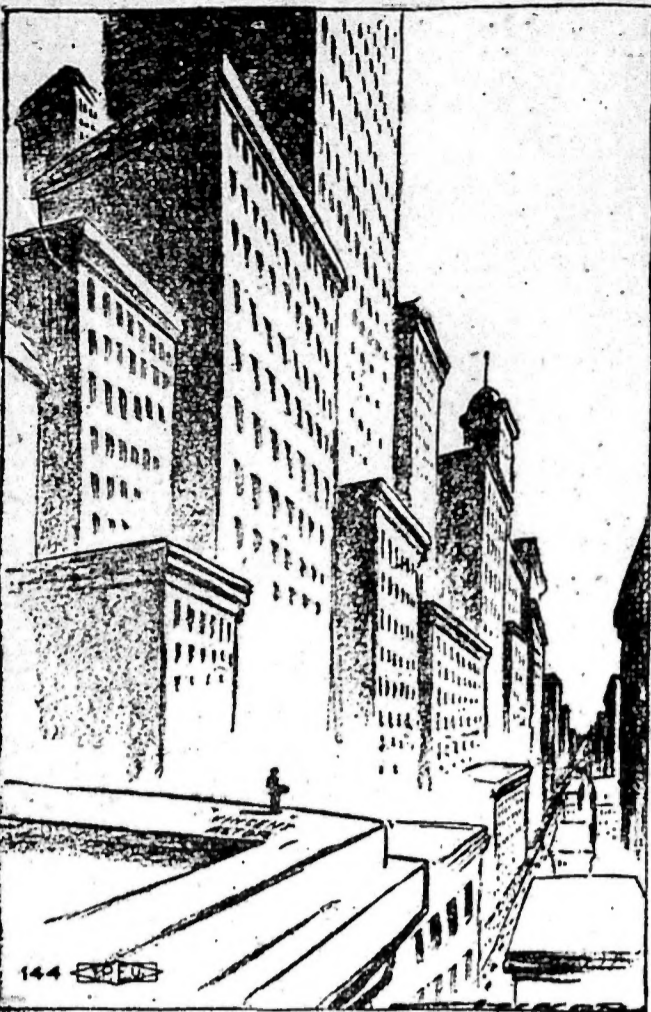
• TAKING NO CHANCES. •  
• Capitalism has all kinds of uses •  
• for children. •  
• The strongest can often do the •  
• work of a man—at child's wages. •  
• The quick and active fingers •  
• can run machines, and cheaply •  
• too. •  
• The little legs can run errands •  
• and sell papers at low cost. •  
• The most beautiful and popular •  
• we can use to boost newspaper •  
• circulation, by conducting a voting •  
• contest to see who shall go up in •  
• the air with the bird-men. •  
• Oh, certainly! Of course, we ex- •  
• pect all of them to sign a release •  
• so that the capitalist shall not •  
• lose any money on them if they get •  
• mashed up in the machinery, or •  
• come down in the flying-machine •  
• faster than they go up. •

The effort of old partyites to effect the recall of two Socialist officials in Berkeley, Cal., resulted in he, two being retained by a vote that was treble that which they received in the first place.

Force is all-conquering, but its victories are short-lived.—Abraham Lincoln.



WHOSE FLAG? See Article on Last Page



HIS!

From The St. Louis Post.

### As to Flags

He who knows history knows also the history of flags. There is hardly a flag in Europe that was not born of rapine, and does not symbolize rapine. Whether it be the British flag, with its "Three Crosses" quartered, symbolizing the peaceful conquest of Scotland and Ireland to England; or whether it be the Austrian flag emblematic of the mailed hand that organized feudal disorder into an imperial system, and crushed down the peasantry, or whether it be the Russian flag, a testimony to the theory that bloody tyranny is of divine right, and, the bloodier, all the more divine; or whether it be the German flag, the insignia of militarism rampant, or whether it be the flag of Spain, hearkening back to terrorism of body and mind—whether it be the flag of any of these and most of the nations of Europe, their flags are living modern monuments of oppression in the past and reminders that their past reaches into the present. Even the flags of Holland and Switzerland, born though they were of national aspirations for independence, are not free from the sordid that attaches to the others. Aye, even the Tricolor of bourgeois France is no exception. "Twas not the rights of man alone that it proclaimed; it simultaneously proclaimed, by the early statute against the right of the French proletariat to organize itself economically, that the proletariat had no rights, and that, by man, the bourgeois alone was meant.

While all the European flags rose out of the fumes of human sighs, were planted upon the prostrate bodies of subjects, and were meant defiantly to proclaim the double wretchedness as a social principle, it was otherwise, it was the exact opposite, with the "Stars and Stripes."

Apart from the circumstance that the American flag was first raised by men, who, however, and paradoxically, mistaken in their sociology and economics, did sincerely believe that the American flag, raised over the boundless natural opportunities which the land offered to industry, would insure the peace and power and responsibility of being the architect of his own fortune, apart from the circumstance that the American flag was the first to wave over a constitution that "legalizes revolution," apart from these and many other kindred circumstances, the historic fact that the scientist, the noble-minded, the venerable Franklin, when the scheme of the flag was presented to him, a blue field with a star for each state, expressed the hope that

## The Mecca of Socialist and Union Labor Activity

**Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, the Home of The Herald and the New Socialist Daily, The Milwaukee Leader, a Veritable Beehive. The Stock is Nearly Gone. \$37,850 Has Been Sold. Get Some While Chance Remains. No Better Investment Can Be Found**

Brisbane Hall is one of the Socialist sights of America, and no Socialist who comes to Milwaukee and is taken through the building is able to resist his surprise and excitement over what he has seen. It is a veritable beehive of labor union and Social-Democratic activity, a monument in solid concrete to the movement that has now come into commanding position.

The building was erected by the political and industrial labor movement, that is, by the workers in those movements, by means of a realty company. Shares of stock were issued up to \$40,000, and these were so readily taken that today we can announce that almost the entire issue has been sold. When the company was incorporated the shares were issued at \$25 each. A share makes as fine and steady an investment as anyone could ask for. And there's

ONLY \$2,150 OF STOCK STILL TO BE HAD!

Brisbane Hall has proved a good investment from the day it was opened for tenants. Every available room is now occupied by first-class tenants.

Brisbane Hall is one of the finest buildings in Milwaukee, and every Socialist and union man and woman in Milwaukee is proud of it as the home of labor. It is centrally situated at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, a live business part of the city. Remember, \$37,850 of the stock is already disposed of.

It is a four story and basement fireproof brick, cement and iron building. The foundation is built to support an eight-story building when the time comes that it will be needed. This building will be in good condition 50 years from now. Real estate in this part of the city is rapidly increasing in value, and from all appearances will continue to do so indefinitely.

**GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENT.**

The present income from the rents assure good dividends on the investment. If you have a little money to invest, look into the desirability of this stock. Full information will be sent to anyone who will drop a card inquiring for it.

By investing in the People's Realty Company stock you accomplish two things: You make a good investment and at the same time use your money where it will be doing splendid service for the cause of Socialism and the toilers. Do it NOW!

people of Bath, Me., are planning to tender him when he visits his home town, and he says that he does not know at present when he will go to Bath.

### AN EFFECTIVE PLAN OF PROPAGANDA

By A CANADIAN SOCIALIST.  
(Written for The Herald.)

It is not exceedingly important, that editors should be interested in the Socialist movement?

Is it not exceedingly important that journalists should be made to understand what the Socialist party is striving to accomplish?

Is it not exceedingly important that Social-Democracy should be made a popular subject of discussion in the magazines and newspapers?

Is it not exceedingly important that we should reach the 60,000,000 readers of the 20,000 non-Socialist publications in the United States through articles that will arouse their interest and break down their prejudice?

#### A Splendid Example.

Can this be done quite easily? It certainly can. How? Kindly listen while I tell you about the excellent methods being adopted in Canada.

The Northern Executive committee has discovered that there is tremendous propaganda value in constructive resolutions.

It has therefore adopted the policy of framing constructive resolutions especially for propaganda purposes. These "special propaganda resolutions," as well call them, deal with great public questions in a decidedly constructive way. They are then sent by our secretary to every magazine, newspaper, farm journal and religious weekly in the province. But never more than one at a time, of course, and not often than once a fortnight. (Any editor can tell you where a list of such publications may be obtained.)

In sending out these resolutions we ask the editors to comment upon them editorially as well as printing them in their news columns.

#### Locals Also Interested.

Copies of the "special propaganda resolutions" are also sent to every Socialist local in the province with the request (1) that the matter be taken under advisement at the next business meeting; (2) that they adopt the resolution either in its present or some other form; (3) that they send copies of it to labor unions, farmer granges, woman suffrage associations, single tax leagues and other organizations with a courteous note asking them to have some action thereon; and (4) that they also send copies to the local papers. The fact that a paper receives the same resolution from different sources will help to provoke editorial comment.

Is there any work, comrades, more important than this? We in Canada think not. We have tried several methods, but this one is better than all the others put together. And it is wonderfully cheap. The cost of postage, stationery and type-writing is a mere trifle.

#### The Results.

We are educating the editors by this propaganda.

We are getting our movement written up in the newspapers.

We are making Socialism a popular subject of discussion in the press.

We are securing thousands of dollars' worth of advertising in exchange for a few postage stamps and a little wit.

We are breaking down prejudice among the people by showing them that the Socialist party knows how to deal with specific problems in a competent way.

We are raising large numbers of wide-awake citizens in debate over propositions in their various societies.

We are putting life and vim into Socialist locals by helping them to

people of Bath, Me., are planning to tender him when he visits his home town, and he says that he does not know at present when he will go to Bath.

## Placing the Blame for a Fool Performance

We do not know for whom those who tried to disrupt the Socialist May Day parade were working. One thing only is certain—it was not for the working class. Whoever employed them, whoever urged them on, whoever paid them for the dirty business they started, does not much matter. One thing only is evident—the provocative agent takes protan forms.

It is therefore up to the I. W. W. to explain how it happens that those who interfered with and tried to discredit a great working class demonstration wore the buttons of that organization.

They were not Socialists. They were not industrial unionists. We doubt that they are workers.

Surely they were not merely malicious imbeciles. Such a thought is impossible, for they were organized to do the dirty work they performed. They were not "anarchists," otherwise they would not have been organized.

Let the "anarchists" and the I. W. W. find out, for, as the affair developed, it was plain that the intentions of these men were so well understood by the police, usually so ready to interfere with a REAL SOCIALIST demonstration, remained perfectly placid and allowed the would-be rioters to do what they could.

They didn't do much. To the credit of the Socialist party it can be recorded that in the face of enormous provocation the situation was well handled. The only thing that remains to be found out is why those who tried to "start" something did so. Why did they? Who was behind them? The idea that they acted on impulse is nonsense. Such men always have per-

sonal remuneration in plain view before they make a move.

But there is one incident connected with this matter that will bear emphasis, and that is the "trampling on the American flag." It was not trampled upon, but the report has been spread that it was. The flag was not wanted, however, and that is the important thing.

Most of the hot anti-flaggers are really persons who have not emancipated themselves from nationalism and superstition. They are like the overthowers of idols who tore down one image to place another in its place; of the iconoclasts who substituted some fool and vicious symbol for the "sacred" image or picture they destroyed.

It may amuse some to attack the flag. Such actions do not lead to anything. An attack on the flag rejoices the hearts of the possessing class. An attack on their political powers does not. Yet those who made such a commotion at the May Day demonstration are the very ones who do not use the most effective weapon the working class possesses, the ballot. Why? Let them answer. It is up to them. And until they do, and rightly, we place them with the most insidious, cowardly and contemptible of all the enemies of the working class. And they do not belong to that class for the reason that it is.

If they were working to hang the mob through creating public distrust, they could not have worked more effectively.

One thing is certain, they were not working in the interests of the two men who are now in jail in Lawrence or in the interests of the working class as a whole. The question persists, therefore, for whom were they working?

It is manifestly up to the local I. W. W. to answer.—N. Y. Call.

make their meetings interesting and important.

We are stimulating the comrades into increased activity by making them feel that they are accomplishing things here and now that are worth while.

And last, but not least, we are building up a working class political movement that is making permanent Socialist voters swift and fast.

#### Why Not?

Is there any reason why the comrades in the United States should not make this a regular feature of their work?

Is there any reason why state executive committees should not undertake this sort of propaganda immediately?

Is there any reason why the national executive committee should not publish ready-made resolutions in the Monthly Bulletin for the benefit of those locals whose members are too busy to attend to such studies themselves.

Just now an old age pension resolution would be appropriate. Also one regarding the enfranchisement of women. Other timely resolutions will occur to you from time to time.

All copies of a resolution addressed to the papers should be posted at the same time. If some papers get their copies later than their competitors, they are not likely to give them as much consideration as they otherwise would.

**Don't be a Scab.**—"The uncompromising and terrible hatred of the trade unionist for a scab is the hatred of a class for a traitor to that class, while the hatred of a unionist for the militia is the hatred of a class for a weapon wielded by the class with which it is fighting. No workman can be true to his class and at the same time be a member of the militia. This is the dictum of labor leaders."—Jack London in "War of the Classes."

"The common life is the life of the commonwealth."

## Get a Leader Bond!

When The Leader raised its price two-thirds of a cent a day every capitalist paper in town let out a wild war whoop in its inner consciousness, and said:

**"WHAT NOW WE GET THEIR SCALPS!"**

Unable to hold their subscribers or to get new ones on any merit in their papers they are forced to resort to desperate measures.

They are offering prizes and premiums if people will only take their blooming papers.

They are offering The Leader newspapers 25 cents for every subscriber they will get away from The Leader and over to them.

They had 600 sample copies of one paper and 200 of another at one of The Leader stations the other night and were trying to get our boys to distribute them free.

They even try to get our boys to tell their customers that the Leader is 12c a week, when as a matter of fact it is only 10c; try to get them to ask The Leader readers to quit The Leader and take the other papers.

That is the kind of a deal you are up against, fellow booster!

It is up to the thousands of Leader workers—up to the members of the Social-Democratic party and all friends of truth and justice to meet this treachery and paralyze it wherever it appears.

Let this be YOUR summons, gentle reader, to get into the battle. Every block of this dear old town and every house must be watched. THE OLD GUARD IS NOT GOING TO LET THEM GET A SINGLE SUBSCRIBER—NOT ONE.

Then too, the whole city must be thoroughly canvassed as it was in the beginning for new subscribers.

Start this work at once in every square of the city. Do your part of the work every day. Begin at once.

### SUBSCRIPTION FOR BONDS

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY  
\$100.00 in Denominations of \$10.00 and \$50.00 Each.

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to subscribe and pay for the amount of bonds specified above and being issued by the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company to the Chicago Trust Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as trustee, the total of said bonds being that sum of one hundred and no/100 dollars; bearing interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

The bonds were issued and bear interest from Dec. 1, 1911, and are secured by a first mortgage on real property and contents of said company, which are particularly described in the mortgage.

Is witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this.....day of.....A. D. 1912.

Name.....(Seal.)  
Number of Bonds..... Address.....  
Amount of Bonds.....  
Enclosed send the sum of..... dollars to be paid for the above.  
Bonds may be paid in full or by monthly installments of \$2.50 for each bond subscribed for.

Industrial Demand.

The conservation of human resources, particularly of the lives and well-being of the workers in federal, provincial and municipal employment, to lend money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of providing public employment to laborers who are unemployed, and to take other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misdeeds of the capitalist class.

By shortening the workday to keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.

By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a night to each week.

By securing a more effective insurance of workmen, factories and mines.

By the co-operative organization of industry in federal, provincial and municipal shops for the benefit of convicts and their dependents.

By abolishing the profit system in government and of proportion to the value of labor or of the awarding of contracts to co-operative groups of workers.

By abolishing official charity and substituting a non-contributory system of old-age pensions, general system of insurance by the state of all its members against unemployment and invalidity and a system of compulsory insurance by employers of their workers, without cost to the latter, against industrial disease, accidents and death.

Political Demands.

1. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assembly.

2. The adoption of a graduated income tax, the increase of the rates of the present corporation tax and the extension of inheritance taxes, graduated and progressive in all cases, to the estate and to the heirs of the proceeds of these taxes to be employed in the socialization of industry.

3. The abolition of the monopoly ownership of patents and the substitution of collective ownership. With direct rewards to inventors by premiums or royalties.

4. The enactment of further measures for the protection of labor and equal suffrage for men and women.

5. The adoption of the initiative, referendum, recall and of proportionate representation, nationally as well as locally.

6. The abolition of the senate and of the vice-presidency of the United States.

7. The election of the president and the vice-president by direct vote of the people.

8. The abolition of the power vested by the supreme court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of laws enacted by a majority of the voters to a majority of the electors.

9. The granting of the right of suffrage to the District of Columbia with representation in congress and a democratic form of municipal government for purely local affairs.

10. The extension of democratic government to all United States territory.

11. The enactment of further measures for general education and particularly for vocational education to be made a department.

12. The enactment of further measures for the conservation of health. The creation of an independent bureau of health with such restriction as will secure full liberty for all schools of practice.

13. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor and its elevation to the rank of a department.

14. Abolition of all federal district courts and the United States circuit courts of appeals, and the substitution of a single court of appeals in each of the several states and territories.

15. The immediate curbing of the power of the federal government to suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

16. The calling of a convention for the revision of the constitution of the United States.

17. The enactment of further measures to force from capitalism and a preparation of the workers to take the whole powers of government and to establish a new social order.

18. The calling of a convention for the revision of the constitution of the United States.

19. The enactment of further measures to force from capitalism and a preparation of the workers to take the whole powers of government and to establish a new social order.

## Canada Pays 3 to 1 on Investments

It is wonderful how much can be made on city lots in Canadian railroad towns. If a man had put \$200 or \$300 in choice locations in Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Rupert, Saskatoon, or Fort George a few years ago, today he would be worth anywhere from \$5,000 to \$50,000 because of the increase.

This would have seemed impossible 15 or 20 years ago, but with the railroad of today nothing seems impossible. For example, now they are running a new line, called the Grand Trunk Pacific, from coast to coast and opening up a territory of undreamed of riches in the center of which is the wonderfully well favored townsite of Port Fraser.

The railroad is due to come this summer, and as soon as it does values will in all probability double or triple almost overnight. Think of the opportunity now before you in Port Fraser, with not only this railroad but three others headed that way. Lots, if taken quickly, can be had for \$200 and up, on the easy terms of 10 per cent down and 5 per cent per month. The British Columbia government itself guarantees the titles. No interest or taxes until lots are fully paid for.

Write to Spence, Jordan & Co., Dept. W. Marquette Bldg., Chicago, who are the official representatives of the townsite. They are employed to give you free list, full information and their best aid in selecting the choicest locations. They will also tell you about choice selected garden land near Port Fraser to be had on easy terms.

### The Truth About Milwaukee

Told in a nutshell every week by P.O. LITICAL ACTION, the epic little leader newspaper. It has already achieved stupendous success and should be read by every worker in the land. You can't afford to be without it.

#### REMARKABLE OFFER.

**\$2.15 worth for \$1.00**

POLITICAL ACTION wants a million subscribers and to secure them makes the following remarkable COMBINATION OFFER:

250 Copies of POLITICAL ACTION.....\$ .50

2 yearly subscription cards to POLITICAL ACTION.....\$ .50

1 Milwaukee Socialist.....\$ .50

1 size 14x22. Lithographed on Art Cover, Contains portraits of every elected official, address, office, number.....\$ .50

1 dozen Milwaukee Socialist Post Cards (Reproduction of above Calendar).....\$ .50

1 Copy of "Today's Problems," compiled by the Milwaukee Socialist, a marvelous collection of "statemasters by the world's greatest living thinkers".....\$ .10

1 Copy of "The Power of the Weakness of Trade Unions," by John M. Collins. The best work on the subject of the power of the weak.....\$ .10

1 Copy of "SOCIALISM: What It Is and How to Get It," by Oscar Ameringer of Philadelphia. The best booklet ever published with which to make converts. Worth a dollar or money refunded.....\$ .10

Total.....\$2.15

Send us ONE DOLLAR and we will send you everything listed above by return mail. This COMBINATION OFFER is limited and you will have to hurry to secure it. Address: POLITICAL ACTION, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis. Desk No. 17

## What Really Happened at the Socialist Convention

You want to know all about it. We know you would. So five of our associate editors went to Indianapolis with typewriters and cameras to bring back the true story of the national convention of the Socialist party, with pictures of the comrades who did some of the most important work there. So is

THE JUNE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW you will find the fullest, clearest, best illustrated story of the great convention, that can be had anywhere at any price. It will cost you only a dime, and this hundred-page magazine will also come.

A Hundred Years Ago. An illustrated story of the American home as it used to be, by John Hadden.

A Fair of Glory Towns, by William D. Haywood.

Insurance Against Crop Failure, by John Hadden.

Astraddle of the Fence, by Eugene Wood.

Other articles and departments that we have no space to describe here.

Ten cents to copy, \$1.00 a year. For sixty cents we will mail two copies of the June REVIEW OF DEBTS and the REVIEW OF DEBTS cover will sell thousands of copies at eight cents each. Order for a bundle, since the 50,000-page magazine will also come.

**Charles H. Kerr & Co.,**  
115 N. Kinzie St. CHICAGO.

## For Sale

Comrade has \$2300 stock in the People's Realty Co. which he wants to sell because money is required to develop business. See Mr.

**H. W. Bistorius**  
Brisbane Hall

## SYNDICALISM!

Do you know what it is? If not, read:

**SOCIALISM AND THE SOCIAL MOVEMENT**

—by—  
**WERNER SOMBART.**

This Prussian professor gives an exhaustive statement of facts in his book. Don't rely on newspaper versions, which cannot of necessity be very exhaustive.

By studying carefully and thoroughly the results of Sombart's objective investigation, you will receive information that will enable you to have and express a well founded opinion on Syndicalism.

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**Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company**

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Every Saturday  
Published by the  
**MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
BRISBANE HALL, 625 & Chestnut Sts., Milwaukee, Wis.  
**FREDERICK HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER**  
Editor Associate  
The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions of its Contributors.

**FOR PRESIDENT**  
**Eugene V. Debs**  
OF INDIANA  
**FOR VICE-PRESIDENT**  
**Emil Seidel**  
OF WISCONSIN

There's a letter in this office for the Rev. Sam. Atkinson.

In answer to a reader: Thomas A. Edison's address is West Orange, N. J.

**LONDON, May 27.**—The real aim of the Socialists is revealed in a remarkable speech by Keir Hardie, M. P., at a demonstration at Merthyr Tydfil. He said the Independent Labor party is not a reform organization. It is revolutionary in the fullest sense of the word. It does not exist to patch up the existing order of society and make it a little more tolerable, but to overthrow the existing order and build up a Socialist state on humanitarian basis in its stead.

"We are not asking parliament to do things for us," he said. "We are going to parliament ourselves, to master parliament, to control the state, to wipe out class and to make the nation consist of citizens."

**PITTSBURGH, May 31.**—Within sight of the old historic Brandy Bend, where the first iron rails were made during the civil war, is enacting a great tragedy. The miners employed by the Great Lakes Coal company, which recently struck after two weeks' suspension because the company refused to agree to the Cleveland scale signed by all other operators in this district, have received notice of eviction, effective Saturday, June 1. Practically all the miners are Socialists and, due to the agitation of George McLaughlin, have become thoroughly class-conscious. A Socialist meeting was held there on last Friday night and the enthusiasm of the miners was aroused to high pitch.

**SHELTON, Conn., May 30.**—The state convention of the Socialist party of Connecticut will be held at the local headquarters of Local Hartford on Thursday, at 10 o'clock. A full state ticket has already been chosen by a referendum of the party membership and same will be ratified by this convention. A party platform will be adopted, the constitution of the party will be revised and other party matters acted upon. Complete plans for the coming national and state campaign will be perfected at this time. This will be the largest convention ever held by the party in Connecticut, over 100 delegates being present representing 50 local organizations with an approximate membership of 2,500. The chances for a large increase in the Socialist vote in the state this fall are very encouraging. There are already 40 out of the

## The Real Difference Between Socialism and Syndicalism

Walter Lippmann in the June International.

What the growth and ultimate victory of syndicalism would mean in terms of civilized life for one man unable to say. That most of what we understand now by Socialism would be discarded is certain. Syndicalism suggests an entirely new form for society. Some of the differences can be noted.

The Socialist's vision is one of citizenship extended to the industry. He thinks of all production subordinated to public use. To put it roughly, his future is one in which men have learned the art of living and have made business their servant. But the syndicalist dream is far more direct: it intends that those who work in the Lawrence mills shall own those mills, that the union in an industry shall own the machinery of it. Under Socialism all the people own all industries and employ the workers in each particular way; under syndicalism the workers own the industry in which they work and

## National Socialist Campaign Starts

(National Socialist Press)

**CHICAGO, Ill., May 31.**—This week will see the national Socialist campaign take real shape, three weeks before the Republicans get together in this city for the choosing of their presidential candidate.

Before the week is over it is expected that the personnel of the national campaign committee, now being voted on by the national executive committee and the presidential and vice presidential candidates, will be known.

When J. Mahlon Barnes, national campaign manager, returns to the city at the end of the week he is expected to have the initial work of the struggle well in hand, having talked over the situation with Presidential Nominee Eugene V. Debs at Terre Haute, Ind., and with Vice Presidential Nominee Emil Seidel, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Separate books and accounts covering all financial transactions are to be kept by the national campaign committee in order to conform with the act of congress (U. S. 2259) which provides for publicity of campaign contributions.

The national executive committee, at its last meeting decided that the National Socialist Lyceum course for next season should not be started until May 1, 1913, for the purpose of preventing the necessary canvass of the bureau interfering with the conduct of the national campaign.

An agreement has been reached with L. E. Katterfeld, manager of the Lyceum Bureau, that no advance agents shall be sent out before election day, and that the work of this department shall be of such a character as to supplement the work of the campaign committee.

Heartly co-operation between the various state organizations of the Socialist party and the national campaign

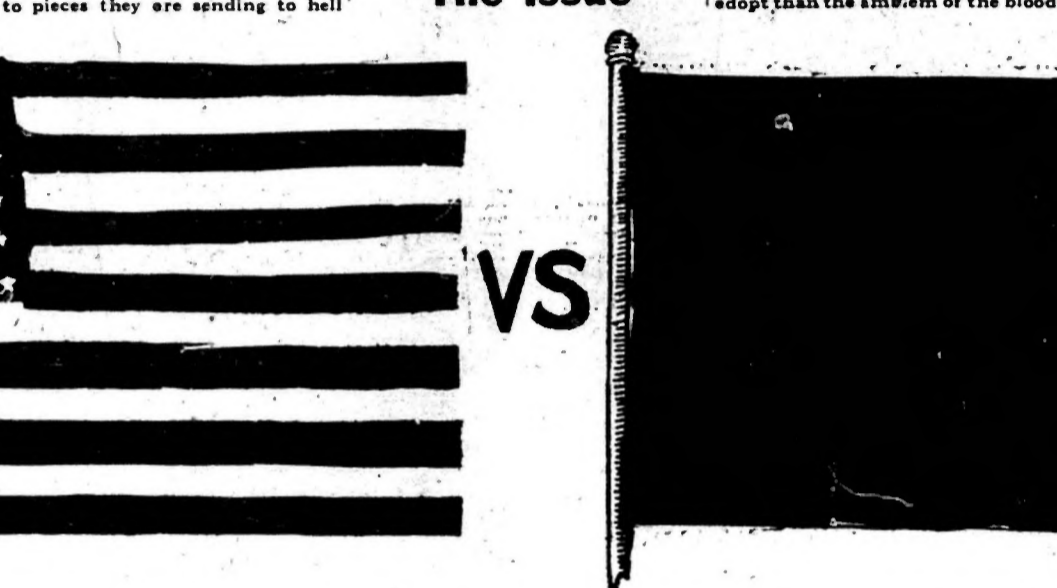
# The Stars and Stripes vs. the Red Flag

By GORDON NYE.  
[Republished by Request from The Milwaukee Leader.]

Herewith we reproduce the two flags the Milwaukee Sentinel published on the morning of April 2. To contrast a picture of the American flag with a picture of the Socialist flag and in bold letters proclaim that the issue is between these two flags is a favorite trick of those who fight the Socialist movement.

The Sentinel tried to create the impression that because the International Socialist Party of the World has an emblem to stand for the principles the party advocates there is no room for an American flag in anything the Socialists do. It is a well known fact that other movements and organizations have flags and colors, which they choose to use as an insignia of their organization. The Woman Suffrage movement is represented by a yellow flag, the Temperance movement by a white flag. But because the Socialist party has a banner of its own it is accused of trying to substitute the red flag for the American flag.

**THE FLAG OF PEACE.**  
Now, what or why is the red flag? First of all the red flag of Socialism stands for international peace. It is the flag of universal brotherhood, typifying the red blood common to all nations. In other words it proclaims the fact that the blood of all men is red, and that when kings or capitalists send armies of men to tear and shoot each other to pieces they are sending to hell



brothers of the same blood.

The red flag is the flag of human progress. It stands for woman suffrage, for abolition of child slavery and for the protection of the home. It stands for the economic freedom of the human race. It represents everything that is good, ideal and inspiring.

The red flag was the first American liberty flag carried in the War of the Revolution. It represented a new spirit which was to express in government form a higher ideal than had yet existed. When Betsy Ross later designed the stars and stripes for the new Republic, our fathers loved the flag for what it represented. And we Socialists and Americans love it for the same reason.

Socialists who are branded by vil-

day claim it as our own. If it is used against the toilers now it is not the fault of the flag, but of those who use it to further their greedy schemes.

No, Socialists are not opposed to the American flag. They should not even have to answer such a question. They are trying to secure control of this country in order that they can make it a better land for their children and their children's children. When that time comes the American flag will stand for those who create all things. For those who do the useful work—the toilers. It will then be an inspiration to the toilers of all lands to unite in their own interest and to advance the com-

mon interest of humanity by abolishing the evils of capitalism.

**WORLD-WIDE MOVEMENT.**

Realizing that the movement of the workers is world-wide, the Socialists desire to symbolize this world wide ideal in something that is common in all of us: overlapping the bounds of race or nationality. For that reason they chose the color of the common blood that flows in the veins of all the children of the earth.

Some time ago, Mayor Gaynor of New York city gave the following answer to a protest by some of the Go-Gos of that city against the use of the universal peace flag of the Socialists in a street procession.

**“THE SOCIALIST FLAG IS RED INSTEAD OF YELLOW OR BLUE OR GREEN DOES NOT ANSWER OR ALARM INTELLIGENT PEOPLE. THEY CHOSE THE COLOR RED FOR THEIR EMBLEM NOT TO SIGNIFY THAT THEY FAVORED VIOLENCE OR THE SHEDDING OF BLOOD AS THE UNINTELLIGENT SUPPOSE AND AS ACTIONS OF THOSE IN OFFICIAL AUTHORITY OFTEN LEAD PEOPLE TO BELIEVE, BUT FOR THE PURPOSE OF TYPIFYING THE COMMON BROTHERHOOD OF ALL MEN OF ALL NATIONS THROUGH THE SAME RED BLOOD WHICH FLOWED THROUGH THE VEINS OF ALL AND TO THE END THAT ALL WAR AND VIOLENCE SHALL CEASE.”**

And what better emblem can we adopt than the emblem of the blood

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Ten copies, one year, to one address ..... \$18.00  
Advertising rates furnished on application. We reserve the right to terminate any advertising contract without notice.  
Receipts for remittances on subscriptions received from outside the city of Milwaukee are acknowledged by the NUMBER ON THE WRAPPER. To these separate receipts are never sent.

**NOTICE—To Change Address**  
First.—Always give both old and new address.  
Second.—Return wrapper in which the paper went to old address.  
If you will follow these instructions there will be no delay in getting your paper to your new address. The return of the wrapper with the old and new address eliminates all complications.

the Socialist party in an unfavorable light before the public.

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**The Builders' Column**  
By A. W. Mance

## The Great Opportunity

During the past week each of you Herald readers received a letter containing four subscription cards, each good for one year's subscription to The Herald.

You got the four cards for \$1.25, and when you send in the money we will mail you a copy of the 1912, 224-page illustrated, classified and indexed Milwaukee Socialist Campaign book.

**THE TIME HAS ARRIVED.**

Now is the time to get the Socialist propaganda and educational literature circulating among the people you expect to get to work and vote for Socialism this fall.

Send the \$1.25 for those cards at once if within range of the possible. The management of the Social-Democratic Publishing Company is pushed for capital to make the payments on the new press and other printing machinery, and your mite added to the rest from thousands of others will materially assist at this time in this glorious undertaking.

**READ THE SIGN OF THE TIMES.**

The things which are happening in the industrial, political and social world these days should send a thrill of joy through you old-time Socialists who hunted for subscriptions for Socialist papers when to do so marked you, in the eyes of most of your friends and other "sane" people, as fit subject for the insane asylum. Tell the story to the new-born Socialists in your community. It will inspire them to work the harder.

**THE GREAT CHANGE.**

It is hard to realize how far we have gone through "the revolution" during the years since 1900. At that time a few groups of earnest, serious Socialists, in the larger cities were about all there was of the Socialist movement on the American continent.

In spite of ridicule, satire, irony and malicious misrepresentation the Socialist movement has forged ahead with Niagara rapidity. Today Socialism is the liveliest issue discussed seriously in newspapers and magazines and on the political platform or from the pulpit. The newspaper, magazine, platform orator or pulpit educator who ridicules Socialism today only makes a demonstration of his lack of understanding of the greatest factor in present day life.

There is no longer a village or country, cross road, postoffice or rural mail carrier in the country who does not deliver Socialist papers to enthusiastic Socialists. Every Socialist is a missionary and propagandist for the cause, and thus the work goes on.

Today the multitudes everywhere are hungry for the message of hope which the Socialist press alone is competent to deliver.

Send the \$1.25 for those cards and sell them as soon as possible to the unconverted in your community.

**WHERE THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD GOES, SOCIALISM AND SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION GROWS.**

## 32 OUR YOUNG FOLKS

and what he had done. He had only wanted to give the kids a good time.

**CHAPTER IV.**

Circus Parade vs. School.

Now the day came when Hans was sent to school. Living on Cedar street, then the boundary line between the Second and Fourth wards, he had the advantage of being able to go to either the Second or Fourth Ward school. One of his big brothers went to the Fourth and so took him along. When he reached the baby class and was given a seat and had to sit still, a cloud seemed to fall upon everything and the world seemed dark to Hans. He laid his head on the desk and softly cried to himself. The teacher came, raised his head, natted his wet cheek and told him to be a good boy. So he braced up and soon took an interest in the school work. But on days when the sun shone bright and the birds sang, Hans could not stand it in the schoolroom, and then at recess he would quietly slip away and wander down to the lake shore or the swimming place on the Menomonee. Next day he would get a whipping from the teacher and then he would stay away altogether for a few days. Finally he was expelled, because the teacher could do nothing with him, and then he went to the Second Ward school, where the Pabst Brewing company's offices now are. Here the teacher seemed to understand him better, and for a while he got along very well. But one day a circus parade came by and just in front of the school the band began to play. This was too much for Hans. He went out, followed the parade and forgot to come back. In those days there were no truant officers, and so Hans stayed away from school all summer, until fall came and it was warmer at school, then he went back. The teacher had almost forgotten him and the class was away ahead; but Hans was bright, so he soon caught up and remained at school all winter.

But when spring came again he was up to his old tricks, but this time the teacher went to Hans' father. Now Hans' father and mother were quite busy and both having been raised on a farm in Wuertemberg where it was customary to let the children run wild and pay no attention to them and not having anything for Hans to do likewise let him run about. Hans came regularly to his meals and home to sleep and so his parents thought he was all right. Nor did Hans realize that he was doing wrong, he merely allowed his natural inclinations for a free life out in the open air with old Mother Nature to rule his actions. He did not realize that he was doing anything wrong and did not understand the value of an education. But now things changed. Hans got a first class whipping, so he could not sit on a chair for a week. Then his father talked to him and explained why he sent him to school and promised him if it was a good boy he would let him go on a farm during vacation.

**CHAPTER V.**

Hans goes to a Farm.

Hans' father had a countryman, a schoolmate, who had come over with him from Wuertemberg, but had got separated from him in New

York somehow. This schoolmate Henry Schulz had taken a farm near Plymouth, Wis., and Hans' father had heard of him, found out his address, had written him and promised him a visit. So when vacation time came Hans got his first brand new suit, a new hat, some shoes, and his dad took him with him to the farm of Mr. Schulz and left him there.

Mr. Schulz had seven daughters but no son, and so Hans, who had no sisters, felt a little strange at first, but soon felt at home and before the evening of the first day he had explored the barn, the hayloft, stables and all.

Toward evening Hans went with two of the girls to get the cows that were in the pasture and helped to drive them into the farm yard, where two of the older girls came with stools and pails to milk them. Hans had never seen a cow milked before and stood near the older girl watching her. His mouth was open and all of a sudden the girl turned up her hand and before Hans knew what happened, he had a thin stream of milk straight into his mouth. And how the girls laughed, for them it was a great joke to catch the city boy like that.

When night came Hans was put to bed in a room all by himself, and for a long time he could not sleep. Outside his door something kept running and patterning up and down. After a while the moon rose and threw some light into the room, so Hans took courage, got up, and cautiously opened the door and looked into the hallway. To his surprise, there were three half-grown kittens playing out there, running up and down, chasing each other, and, after capturing one of them, he returned to bed and went to sleep, with the kitten softly purring in his arm.

(Continued Next Week.)

**A Place for Everything.**—“Professor,” said the student, “I can’t find the word appendicitis in this dictionary.”  
“Look in the appendix,” advised the professor.

## Puzzles

**ANAGRAMMATIC QUOTATION.**

Let me declaim you that there is eden of a new poetic mythes when the old one knows an asyllilvoun and tluftelawys—Ceraho Eleyger.

First correct answer sent in on a postal, distance being considered in choosing the winner, will entitle the sender to a live Socialist pamphlet as a prize.

The winner of the contest to find the greatest number of words from the letters of the word, “PEOLETARIAN” was Inez Stanton, Crawford, Co., Kansas. Her list contained 571 permissible words. Special mention may be made of the list of J. B. Mullen, Essex Co., N. Y., with 449 words. Other high lists were from John J. Hess, Penn.; Ralph K. Perry, Me.; L. H. Gibbs, Penn.; Unnamed, Pasco, Wash.; Emma A. Matheson, Wis.; John Huber, Philadelphia; Verna Richardson, Kans.; Erna Blum, Wis.; and many others.